

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

### ANOTHER JOYOUS CHRISTMAS.

Hail to thee, thou Hebrew Youth!  
Light of Life and Soul of Truth,  
Blest the day that gave thee birth,  
Bringing Hope to all the Earth!

Come, sing the old songs, once more!  
The Christmas carol sing,  
With solemn joy from shore to shore,  
Let earth her tribute bring.

The day which is universally joyous, and which has a mighty significance to every civilized nation under the sun, is Christmas. There is a story connected with that day which is so wonderful that the people will never tire telling it to their children. It was told to children centuries ago and will be told with unabated interest to the children of centuries to come. It is the story of the child Jesus, who came in the darkest hour this world ever saw to be the great prophet, the bright morning star, and the civilizer of the world. And every time this wonderful story is told, it should kindle an appreciation of his character and awaken a sovereign desire among the people to be like him.

Just let us think soberly for a moment of the great life and character of Jesus. It only the wonderful lesson of his life could be so set forth as to become the golden rule of the individual and the national life, what a boon for mankind! If only it could be made the faith of our daily conduct, that to serve the poor and needy, to lift up the fallen, and to have charity, is to worship God! This is the great Christmas sermon—it was the sermon on the mount, and is the Christmas carol of today. The song that the shepherds on Bethlehem plains heard, is the song that we all hear in our deepest consciousness, and that good will to men, is peace on earth.

The minister who points the truest picture next Sunday, of the patient, simple, self-sacrificing, pure founder of our Christianity—who shows that the joy of the Christmas season is most appropriate to the memory of a teacher in whom there was no gloom, no selfishness, and no sin, but an overflowing tenderness of human love and sympathy—the will be truly the Christmas minister, and his sermon will be a carol which every generous heart and sympathetic spirit will echo.

The coming of Christmas should remind us that it is our duty to plead for a higher love of Him whose whole life was spent in doing good. To plead for Him who was never known to speak a harsh word to the troubled and unfortunate, who always spoke words of cheer to the needy, who stamped with immortality the humble gift of the poor widow in the temple, and whose every bearing was of spotless purity and unconquerable rectitude.

Let us be glad this Christmas time because the founder of the day added such hope, purity, goodness and beauty to human life, and because we can better understand the possibilities and the duties of this life. It is a time for gladness, for thanksgiving, for songs of praise, for merry-making among the children, and for deeds of kindness to those who instead of having the glittering Christmas tree, have homes of poverty and affliction. The kindest benediction that can be given such a home is some useful thing that will tell the poor that the life of Him whose birth we commemorate, is not a sham, but that by his coming, and through his life and by his teachings we can become kinder, more generous, more perfect, and more in sympathy with humanity.

Finer than the snow, old Father Time,  
And then was out a Christmas time,  
Back with the bolts, under the door,  
For Santa Claus is here once more.

Let Santa Claus his work begin;  
With merry welcome ring him in;  
Behold the loaded car of toys!  
Behold the wealth of Christmas joys!

A merry echo, whose joyous sound  
Shall echo through the air around,  
Bring out the angels' song again  
Of "peace on earth, good will to men!"

### SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Secretary of State Ernst O. Timme has just published his annual report. It is a work that should have a wide circulation because it contains much valuable information relative to the population, wealth, assessment of property, taxes assessed and collected and the amount not collected, value of farm productions, manufactured articles, and so on, the election statistics for the last election, abstracts of marriages, births and deaths; indebtedness of counties, towns, villages, and cities, relative value of real and personal property, and many similar precautions of a subject that will be valuable for reference.

The report shows that the receipts up to Sept. 30, 1886, for two years past in the general fund were \$2,935,538.08, while there was a balance in the treasury July 30, 1884, of \$1,038,567.15. The disbursements from the fund for the two years ending Sept. 30 were \$3,416,315.58. On Sept. 30, 1886, there was a balance of \$1,853,689.55. During the two years the state received from the counties for the general fund \$1,231,481.36; from corporations as licensees \$1,635,821.04; from sundry sources \$92,235.68. The disbursements were for salaries and permanent appropriations for the two years, \$1,268,009.50; for legislative expenses, \$145,834.00; for charitable and penal institutions, \$663,735.52; for clerk hire, \$84,029.22; for labor about the capital, \$71,285.29; for sundry purposes (which includes many large items, such as care for the insane in county hospitals, militia, printing, free high schools, war records, etc.), \$1,153,430.03.

The total receipts in the school fund were for the two years \$338,977.02, disbursements \$320,178.03. The number of acres of land unsold applicable to this fund is 108,150.

The total receipts in the school fund

## TURBULENT HOSS-CARMEN.

INDULGE IN A "TIE-UP" WITH THE USUAL ACCESSORIES.

Brooklyn Police Given a Tough Time of It and Brooklyn Citizens Take a Walk—The Difficulty Compromised After a Day of Small Riots—Notes from the Labor Field.

New York, Dec. 24.—Many thousands of Brooklynites who are accustomed to use the horse cars of the Brooklyn City Railroad company were compelled Thursday to walk. The company controls eleven lines of street cars, all of which are tied up. The men

claim that the company has failed to carry out the agreement made with them last March in regard to the hours of work.

One of the causes of the trouble was the fact that the company would not recognize the Knights of Labor nor the Employers' Protective association in its negotiations with its men. At 5 o'clock about a dozen cars were started under the protection of the police. In East New York one of the cars was attacked by five strikers and the police promptly arrested them and thus prevented further trouble.

It was evident at about noon that there was likely to be serious trouble on the lines of the Brooklyn City railroad, and the police were called upon to protect a car which the company desired to start out from the depot at Greenwood, and Capt. Roe and several officers went to the scene, and, mounting the platform, the cars started. It got only a block on its journey when a mob took the horses off the car and ran the car back into the depot. The police were unable to resist the mob. A car at Horsey street and Tompkins avenue was overturned and the driver and conductor assaulted by the mob. The police attempted to interfere but were overpowered, and reserves were called upon to aid them. A car was hoisted from the track at Fulton and New York avenues and the police were called upon to protect it. The driver and conductor, who were "scared," were assaulted. Obstructions were placed upon the tracks, and it looked as though there would be even more serious trouble if the company persisted in trying to run their cars.

Several citizens went to the office of the Employers' Protective association and asked how long the strike would last. The gentlemen were told the association did not know. President Lewis of the city line was also visited. He said that he was not going to give in and could not tell how long it would last. The citizens then returned to the office of the association and said they would hire fifty-three stages to run from the bridge and the ferry and to their places of business. The association agreed to aid them and give them men to drive the stages.

The Brooklyn City Railroad company claims that its business has been injured by the cessation of last spring. This is denied by the association, who assert that the company has paid an 11 per cent dividend, as against 14 per cent last year. State Arbitration officer Donovan had an informal conference with President Lewis. The merchants say they will lose thousands of dollars by the strike coming in holiday week.

The Strike Settled.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The street railway strike was settled Thursday night by a compromise, and the men went to work. The men got \$1.50 a day for trippers and twelve hours a day's work. The day was one of great excitement, but in spite of the crowds and broken heads there were no serious casualties.

## INDUSTRIAL MISCELLANY.

Arranging a Modus Vivendi.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 24.—Some Lutheran ministers in the state are opposed to Knights of Labor as members of their congregations, and in some cases have excommunicated them. Fred Wilkins, chairman of the state executive board, Wednesday had a conference with Rev. Bading, the president of the Wisconsin synod of the Lutheran church. Mutual explanations resulted, all existing misunderstandings. A summary of the result of the conference will be sent to T. V. Powderly. Mr. Wilkins expresses it as his opinion that a result of the conference will be a modus vivendi, by which all present friction between the Catholics and Lutheran churches and Knights of Labor will be removed.

The Situation in the Coke Region.

LATROBE, Pa., Dec. 24.—The conference of Knights of Labor delegates, representing that organization in the Connellsville coke region, adjourned at noon Thursday happy with the thought that a peaceful settlement of the wage and other questions is likely to be effected. The opinion that there will be no strike is rapidly spreading, as the Hungarians, who constitute probably 30 per cent of the employees who do the outside or rough work, are thoroughly opposed to a strike.

Driving in the Pickets.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Recorder Stewart Thursday morning decided that the Knights of Labor pickets, tried Tuesday, should be held as disorderly persons and to give \$500 bail for their good behavior for a year.

Got What They Wanted.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—The great strike of weavers at the Wamsutta mills is ended, and the weavers will return to work in a body Monday morning. They have gained nearly all they demanded.

John Lindsay's Pot Goat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—A pot goat belonging to John Lindsay overpowered a box containing some papers and about \$50 in greenbacks. He climbed up and swallowed over \$50 of the money, and mutilated the remainder. In the hope of recovering some of the money, Lindsay had the goat killed and cut open, but the money was so badly mutilated that it was no good.

Tried to Throw Dynamite.

MELROSBURTON, Pa., Dec. 24.—Thursday morning at an early hour William G. Cahill, aged 29 years, employed in a gang of men who are sloping a canal, was throwing some frozen dynamite at a fire. Suddenly the cartridges were exploded and Cahill was blown to pieces. Both legs and arms were torn off.

## ABDUCTION AT PEORIA, ILLS.

A Young Girl Who Has a Mysterious History—Her Latest Adventure.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 24.—The city was greatly excited Thursday over the attempted abduction of a young woman named Rosa Roberts by a man named Bliss. She is about 20 years of age. When about 5 years of age she was abducted from Germany and brought to this country. She was adopted by a wealthy manufacturer, and was raised and educated as one of his children. On his death, when the family separated, she made her home with one of the married daughters, Mrs. J. D. Williams, now of this city. She is an important witness in a case against Williams for conspiracy to defraud his creditors, now pending in the circuit court, and for months she has been under strict surveillance. Wednesday afternoon she was on the street and encountered Bliss, the man who abducted her when a child. She fainted on seeing him, being subject to fainting spells frequently, and in this condition he placed her in a carriage and took her to his home in the country. When she came to her senses she found herself lying on the snow. Her faint had lasted so long that her abductor evidently supposed her dead, and threw her out of the carriage. She got back to town about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. It is supposed she must be the child of wealthy parents, and that Bliss is pecuniarily interested, either in restoring her to them or preventing her from being restored. The case is wrapped in mystery. Bliss has disappeared, but pursuit is being made for him.

Stander Results in Suicide.

PELHAM, Mich., Dec. 24.—The people of Banks township, Autum county, are greatly excited over the effect of standers circulated by unknown persons, and resulting in the death of a young woman named Sarah Walker. A few weeks ago Sarah's older married sister went to work in a lumber camp which her husband had preceded her, and left with Sarah a baby. Gossiping neighbors somehow got the idea that Sarah was the mother of the child, and circulated the story freely about the township. These stories came to Sarah's ears and made her very despondent. Wednesday night a young man to whom she was engaged called on her and found her greatly worried because of the cruel slander. Thursday morning she was found suffering from an overdose of morphine, and at noon, despite the efforts of two physicians, she was dead. She was a beautiful and intelligent girl.

She Paralyzed the Court.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., Dec. 24.—For six years June Harrington, a virginian Yankee girl, has been keeping house for Harvey Blough, a widowed farmer near the village, and for his son. Jane recently left the Blough household, and when she demanded her pay for services rendered the Bloughs laughed her to scorn. She sought legal counsel and suit was instituted, Wednesday being fixed for the trial. The attorneys, with clouds of witnesses, were on hand. Jane was present, arrayed in her finest, but before she was called she paralyzed the court and spectators by boldly suggesting to father Blough that if he would marry her and his son would pay the costs she'd withdraw the suit. The old man assented and in the presence of the large assembly of people the two were made man and wife.

Murphy Wants to Go to Turkey.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.—Representative Joe Murphy, of Iowa, the champion of the Hawaiian canal scheme, is the latest on the list to be named in connection with the Hawaiian question. Murphy is an applicant for the place, and has been a constant caller on the president. Mr. Murphy was defeated for re-nomination chiefly on account of his strict adherence to the civil service policy of the president. Murphy and Congressman Cox, of North Carolina, were defeated upon the same issue, and the Iowa thinks that it is the duty of the president to do something for them. He claims that the place should be given to him, as that state has had but little opportunity outside of the places within the state.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the cruel and infectious grippe, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This receipt was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. DODD, Station 2, New York City.

Another lot of sample cloaks just received at Archie Reid's. Go and see them and get the prices.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

J. S. MINOR, REPRESENTING CHANDLER BROWN & CO., 430 N. W. WYCKOFF & CO. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS SECURE AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—2:30 P. M.

DESCRIPTION	OPEN	HIGHEST	LOWEST	CLOSE
Wheat—				
Jan.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Feb.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Mar.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Apr.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
May	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
June	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
July	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Aug.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Sept.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Oct.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Nov.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4
Dec.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	75 3/4

"NEARLY CRAZED with pain" is the sad cry of many a victim of rheumatism or neuralgia, and frequently other diseases, such as kidney and liver complaints, are directly traceable to rheumatism or neuralgia. These diseases, for some unexplainable reason, are rapidly increasing, and in many instances are the direct cause of much sickness which so hides its real origin as to be mistaken for other diseases. In curing rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, and in many cases of kidney and liver troubles, Atholophors has wrought wonders. These who have used it are best qualified to speak of its merit.

Mrs. O. W. Brown, No. 145 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "My daughter was first taken with what seemed to be nothing but ordinary stiff neck. I treated her with the usual remedies in such cases, but the disease seemed to spread very quickly over the whole body, giving her the most excruciating pains, which seemed almost beyond endurance even for a short time, causing her to scream violently. I at once sent for a physician, and he pronounced it a very bad form of inflammatory rheumatism; he endeavored to give her relief from this terrible agony but could not. The disease was steadily growing worse, she began to feel that her heart, this being the vital part, and fearing the child would die before we could get her some relief, I said, doctor, I am not satisfied, this child must have relief at once or she will die. She cannot stand this torture much longer. I once sent for a bottle of Atholophors and to my utter surprise after giving her eight teaspoonfuls she had relief, and in two days' time she was up and around and did not suffer a pain. All I used was one bottle. I saved my child's life."

Every druggist should keep Atholophors and Atholophors Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Atholophors Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Atholophors and 50c. for Pills. Atholophors and Pills cure rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, disease of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc. Atholophors Pills are unequalled.

## 893 Boxes Already Sold 893

BY REQUEST.

Directions for Using

WITHOUT BOILING

The best method for using this Soap is to cut in fine pieces one-half bar and dissolve in one gallon of warm water, then pour in four gallons of HOT water, put in as many clothes as the water will cover; let them soak one hour, or if very much soiled, over night; then after rubbing the much soiled parts and rinsing thoroughly in clean water your clothes will be as pure and white as the drifting snow. When one lot of clothes is done replace with another. For a large wash use double the quantity.

TRY IT AND BE HAPPY.

Remember!

The most "Piano Cyclone" wrappers gets the Piano the first day of MAY.

Parties who desire to boil their clothes can do so, by cutting one-half bar up in thin shavings, boil in half gallon of water until thoroughly dissolved, add this solution to water in boiling, stir thoroughly, and put in clothes to be washed. Let them boil twenty minutes, take out, rub dirty places, and rinse as usual. Do not crowd your boiler too full nor put in clothes twisted hard. Soak your white clothes in water over night.

893---Boxes :: Already :: Sold---893



MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



## Holiday Slippers.

FINE SHOES

### CHEAP FOR CASH.

GENTLEMEN'S

Velvet and Cloth, Embroidered Plush, in Alligator (black and wine) Goat Opera, Canvas lined and Patent Leather

## \$6.00.

### SLIPPERS.

BOYS'

Goat, Velvet Embroidered and Patent Leather Pumps. Patronage solicited.

G. COGSWELL & CO.

10 W. Milwaukee St.  
2 doors west of the postoffice.

## CITY ROLLER MILLS

Are now running night and day producing 500 barrels of flour every week, the following are the leading brands:

Rising Sun, Patent, Golden Wedding,  
Dandy Straight, Saint Louis Winter,  
Patent Buckwheat, Graham Flour,  
Boiled Corn Meal, Bran, Middlings  
and Chicken Feed.

The Mill is constantly behind on orders, it is the only Mill in the State which uses the G. T. Smith Centrifugal system, which is the most modern and best system now in use on patent flour.

Special attention is paid to Custom Work. All goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mail orders sent to Box 273 will receive prompt attention. Call and see us.

## CROSSETT & BONESTEEL,

City Roller Mills, P. O. Block.

## PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

Graham Flour  
AND  
Corn Meal

FOR FAMILY USE; ALSO

### All Kinds of Feed.

Sold in large or small lots at Farmers Mills, Janesville, by

## NORCROSS & DUTY

Special attention given to CUSTOM GRINDING.

## SLIPPERS!

A fine line of Fancy and Warm

## SLIPPERS

For the Holidays at Bottom Prices.

## L. L. CLARKE.

Opposite Kimball & Lowell's Hardware store.



## Stoves!

STOVES.

The Celebrated WEST POINT square parlor Heater and Gold Coin Stoves; also the "FAVORITE RANGE" the Best Cook Stove on earth. They are all now at our store, 24 & 26 Main St

## HANCHETT & SHELDON.

## I SAY, FRIEND!

Can you tell me where I can find the following sound old companies?

Connecticut of Hartford,  
Fremans' Fund of California,  
German American of New York  
Germania, of New York,  
Guardian, of London England,  
Hartford, of Hartford  
Merchants, of Newark N. J.

North British and Mercantile, of London, England.

I know each of them has more than

## ONE MILLION OF SOLID ASSETS

And are known for fair dealing. Yes, Sir, all of them are in the office of

## MARK RIPLEY

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1892

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H. F. BLISS, PRESIDENT.  
THOMAS AND MANAGER, W. H. LADON, SECRETARY.  
J. G. SPENCER, CITY EDITOR.

### HONORING FOR HARTINGTON.

A TORY CABINET IN SEARCH OF A SAVIOR.

Lord Randolph's Defection Pulls the House Down.—A Macedonia Cry to the Dispatch—Interviews with Parnell and Chamberlain—The Queen Tries to Make Peace—London Press Opinions.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The resignation of Lord Hartington, having been announced by telegram, will return immediately. Lord Salisbury will take no action, nor will he express any opinion, regarding the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, until Lord Hartington's arrival. It is not probable, however, that Lord Hartington will accept the position of prime minister and it is expected any other office, Mr. Chamberlain and a majority of the Liberal Unionist leaders having already given evidence of their opposition to his doing so.

It is stated on reliable authority that the queen will exert the utmost pressure to induce Lord Hartington to join the ministry and assume the government leadership in the house of commons, believing that no other way can be found of the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill, and the opposition of that statesman to many of the projects of the government has in view, he is neutralized. Should Lord Hartington refuse to yield to the influence which her majesty will undoubtedly employ, the Conservative element in British politics is in favor of Sir Michael Hicks Beach resuming the chancellorship of the exchequer, and the appointment of Mr. Lord Salisbury as chief secretary of Ireland.

Lord Salisbury had a long conference with Mr. William Henry Smith, secretary for war, and Gen. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, Thursday afternoon, and concluded in the evening. The import of this conference has not been divulged.

It has been reported that the queen summoned Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Hartington, first lord of the admiralty, to Windsor Thursday and endeavored to reconcile the former to the policy of the latter, which is supported by nearly all of his colleagues in the cabinet. Failing in this, her majesty gave Lord Churchill a specific period of time, in which to consider his position, as opposed to that of the entire cabinet as well as the crown. Lord Salisbury was made aware of Lord Churchill's decision to resign Wednesday morning, and the matter was whispered about at a ball at the Marlborough Hotel Wednesday night. He was naturally astonished Thursday morning to learn that an authorized statement of the fact of Lord Randolph's resignation had been made public in advance of the communication to himself, and Lord Churchill's private care of the evidence of the fact to The Times is considered by Lord Salisbury and his friends to have been a breach of faith.

Mr. Henry Matthews, home secretary, is the only other member of the cabinet whose resignation is probable, but Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the local government board, and Mr. William L. Jackson, financial secretary of the treasury, are known to have shared Lord Churchill's views and will quickly also retire from office.

Lord Churchill states that the condition of his health is better than it has been for months past. His decision to resign, however, was deliberately formed, and, according to his own statement, was not the result of ill-tempered weariness of the cares of office. He has abandoned his contemplated visit to Ireland.

The Times says there is reason to believe that Lord Salisbury is ready to accept the resignation of Lord Hartington, and will offer him the leadership in the house of commons or allow him to form a strictly Liberal Unionist government.

Two Daily News understands that Lord Hartington is upholding the government's policy. "The idea," The News says, "of Lord Salisbury's resigning as has been suggested, is absurd."

### AN INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

His Views of Churchill's Resignation and the "Plan of Campaign."

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A reporter obtained an interview with Parnell at the Essex Hotel Thursday. Parnell explained that he had not granted any interviews, but would make exceptions in cases where the information was intended for the American public. His illness became acute about the end of October, but for some months previously he had been losing flesh, appetite and strength.

"After my malady had become fully developed," Parnell continued, "I was unable to attend to any kind of business for several weeks, and it is only within the past three weeks that I have permitted myself even to think of political affairs."

Parnell also remarked that the government, signed, would have something else to think of than forcing Ireland. It would have to struggle hard for existence. He did not, however, think that the government would have been likely to apply for executive powers in any case, since, under the marked absence of crime and the general moderation with which the National League campaign had been conducted, and considering the fact that the object of the government and that of the promoters of the plan of campaign is identical, namely, of obtaining a fair abatement of rents from unyielding landlords—these points had taken away many of the usual excuses for coercion and the fact remaining were not strong enough to stand alone.

Regarding the legality of the plan of campaign Parnell said he would be very unwilling to accept the law as laid down by the O'Brien or Justice Committee, both of whom were strong political partisans, who had received their offices as rewards for political services, both being notoriously lawyers of mediocre ability.

"There is confusion in the judgment itself," continued Parnell, "as well as in the proclamation, in any event, for it should be finally and clearly decided by high legal opinion of recognized authority that the campaign is illegal, you must renounce it, and it will be only technically illegal, and only so because the same right of combination which the legislature, after much agitation, has legalized for Irish workmen under the names of trades-unions, has not yet been extended to the Irish tenant farmers."

GLADSTONE'S FINAL OPPORTUNITY.

Chamberlain Thinks It Is Now—The Liberal Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Joseph Chamberlain, a private meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Council Thursday night, said the situation was extraordinarily critical and had totally changed within twenty-four hours.

"Though I have often differed with Lord Randolph Churchill," he said, "I have never failed to do justice to his great ability and quick appreciation of public sentiment. Although reared in the atmosphere of old Toryism, he has repeatedly risen superior to it, and his position in the present government was a guarantee to me that they would not pursue a reactionary policy. Lord Churchill's recent speeches have displayed liberal principles on the most important questions. His resignation is very significant, it seems to me, and the Chamberlains have a final opportunity. We Liberals agree upon Liberal principles, and ninety-nine out of a hundred are of one mind. Even upon Irish matters I am more surprised at the number of points upon which we agree than the remainder upon which we differ for the present we must continue to disagree."

"I opposed Mr. Gladstone's bill mainly on two grounds: First, that it involved a loss which the British taxpayers ought not to be debarred from a privilege to any arrangement to make Ireland independent. I am convinced that any three of the Liberal leaders could soon arrange a scheme which, without

### THE MARKETS.

On the board of trade today the quotations were as follows:—No. 2, December, 1892, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1893, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1894, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1895, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1896, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1897, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1898, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1898, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1898, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1898, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1898, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1898, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1898, 17 1/2; 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No. 2, June, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1904, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1905, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1906, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1907, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1907, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1907, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1907, 17 1/2; 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No. 2, March, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1913, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1914, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, February, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, March, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, April, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, May, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, June, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, July, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, August, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, September, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, October, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, November, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, December, 1915, 17 1/2; No. 2, January, 1916, 17 1/2; 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